BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1862. { NO. 30.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
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☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Autrey, hath this day reached the undersigned that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, hath runaway, and he out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina to require them, the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to their master, or the lawful authority, and we do hereby order the a proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.
Given under our hands and seals, this the 22d day of January, 1862.
JOSEPH HERRING, J. P., [SEAL]
E. B. OWEN, J. P., [SEAL]
January 30th, 1862. 23-tf.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for said negroes, SOL. and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them, dead or alive, or their confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get them again. Sol is about 50 years old, weighs about 210 lb., about 5 feet 10 inches high, quick spoken, smooth black skin, and a little grey. Ned is about 27 years old about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken, black skin, and is a carpenter by trade. G. W. AUTREY.
Jan. 30th, 1862. 23-tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb 16. Druggist & Chemist.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, at March Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, having duly qualified as the Administrator of Amos Atkinson, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said Amos Atkinson, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
ISAAC JAMES, Administrator.
March 11th 1862 29-3t*

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, having qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Major T. Croom, deceased, at the March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his testators estate to make payment, and those holding claims against said estate to present their claims for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
WM. S. LARKINS, Executor.
March 10, 1862.—29-3t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
HAVING qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Toomas Hill, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment. Also for creditors to present their claims, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
SPEIGHT HILL, *Executor.*
Jan. 20. 23-tf-w

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*
☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 9 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

AN EDUCATED MECHANIC,
WHO has served a regular apprenticeship on Steam Boilers and Machinery, and has had some experience in running a Circular Saw at different Saw Mills, wishes to obtain employment for the balance of the year. Is competent to do any repairs about a Saw Mill, or to take up or key down the Engine, Saw Frame or Track. Can give good reference in this State. Has no objection to go south.
Address Engineer, Pikeville, Wayne County, N. C.
March 10. 154-2t—29-2t*

$100 BOUNTY.
WANTED, FORTY VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR to fill the ranks of the Onslow Greys (Company E, 3d Regiment N. C. S. T.) up to the number authorized by law, to each of whom fifty dollars from the Confederate States will be paid immediately on enlistment, and fifty more from the State of North Carolina at an early day. The usual food, clothing, etc., and $11 per month pay. Apply to
W. T. ENNETT, Capt. Commanding, or to
Sergeant J. W. STOKELY,
Jacksonville, Onslow County.
Feb. 6th, 1862 151-1w—28-3t*

Wanted.

YOUNG NEGROES WANTED.
THE subscriber desires to purchase a number of YOUNG NEGROES, boys and girls, for which he will give the full market rates.
Persons having such property to dispose of had better give him a call. H. H. REGISTER.
Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Feb. 6th, 1862. 24-3m*

NOTICE.
GENTLEMEN, I am happy to say that I am once more in market for a few likely young NEGROES. Persons having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to address me at Clinton, N. C.
JOHN BARDEN.
Jan. 30th, 1862. 23-2m.

For Sale and to Let.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE.—Will be sold, on the first Monday in May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Jacksonville, in Onslow County, the following named real estate and personal property of DENNIS AMAN, deceased: one thousand acres of land; one half of this land is good farming land, and the other half is piney lands, well timbered; and adjoining this tract of land is a valuable set of Mills, saw, and two grist mills, now in full operation, and in good fix for running—the water power is very good. Also, one negro man. This property is located on the South West of New River, on the Shelter road, and eight miles from Jacksonville. The dwelling and houses on the premises are new. Conditions of sale will be made to suit purchasers
GARDNER SHEPARD Adm'r.
March 12, 1862 29 tiM.

THE HOTEL IN BENANSVILLE,
DUPLIN COUNTY, formerly known as "*The Union*," more recently as "*Parker's*" together with the FURNITURE belonging thereto, will be offered for sale, at public auction on Monday, the 24th of March next. The terms will be easy. J. N. STALLINGS, Proprietor.
Feb. 20, 1862. 26-5t*

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

Personal Experiences in Lincolndom—No. 4.

There were no soldiers in Louisville at this time, and the general feeling was by no means so hostile as it afterwards become. We speak of the Union men,—they were a little *lopsided* on that question, a good deal like what our Union men were here; they were *National* in their views, *Federalists*, but not coertionists. On both sides these men got *snewed under*, succumbed to the majority, there they became Lincolnites—here revolutionists. In proof of the feeling existing there at that time, Col. Roseau, now a Brigadier General, a strong supporter of *the* Government, was recruiting a regiment for Lincoln, but dare not do it openly in Louisville; (at the same time men were being recruited both for State and Confederate service in this city,) he had his camp—"Joe Holt"—in Indiana, between Jeffersonville and New Albany, and another camp of Kentucky Lincolnites, "Camp Clay," was being formed under the *ægis* of Camp Dennison, in Ohio, 14 miles above Cincinnati, on the Little Miami Railroad. We became acquainted with Dr. ——, the owner of that musical phenomenon, Blind Tom, the Kentucky prodigy, and were much astonished at his powers. The Dr. stated that Barnum had offered $60 000 for the boy, but he refused it, and likewise refused tempting engagements in Ohio and other free States. The Dr. was intensely Southern. At this time suits were being brought against the L. & N. R. R. for refusing to carry goods, in compliance with Secretary Chase's orders. The President of the road, James Guthrie, and the U. S. Collector, Mr. Cotton, were at loggerheads. The courts had decided adversely to the prosecution, but Chief Justice Marshall gave an *ex officio* opinion favorable to them, but how it was finally ruled we cannot tell. James Guthrie was at this time suspected of Southern proclivities, he seems however to have got bravely over them now. Many of the prominent merchants were strong Southern men. Our route now lay through Indiana to Seymour, where we struck the connection of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, thence on to Cincinnati. On the cars we made the acquaintance of a North Carolinian returning, from a few months visit to his parents, to his adopted home in England. He had been several years in business in London, and was delighted with England and the English. He was particularly *down on* the Yankees, and seemed to have a strong hankering to return and help the "Old North State" out of her scrape. Hush! be still! for now we have arrived in the veritable dominions of Abraham, and it behooves us, if we have any salutary dread of La Fayette, to be circumspect. We may keep our eyes and our ears open, but our mouth must be shut, else woe betide the unwary wight who incautiously says aught favorable to "Dixie's land,"—it is high treason; and if he cannot fall down and worship *the flag*, he had better keep what the Scotch call *a calm sough*—Anglice, say little.

As we spent considerable time during repeated visits to Cincinnati, we shall skip it for the present, and travel on towards "Gotham." We passed Camp Dennison on a grand parade and review day; they said there were 14 000 troops on the ground—we did not count them, but it certainly was a brave and gallant sight. They were well drilled, well clothed, and admirably armed.—A very large proportion of them were Germans, and the *lager* flowed in continuous rivers of rich delight down the Teutonic throat. It seemed as if "Barkus was always willing," and "Oliver ever wanted more." We found even thus early, the precautionary measure adopted of having the railroad bridges guarded—attempts having been made to destroy several. We cannot, by the by, leave "Porkopolis" behind us, before relating the reception of Bull Run there. We were there when the tidings came, on the 24th July, we believe, and the battle raged through the 18th to 21st. We shall not readily forget that afternoon. We happened to be in a Daguerrean Gallery, in company with a party of ladies and gentlemen, when suddenly the whole street swarmed with newsboys, shouting, yelling and screaming, frantic with the prospective haul of half dimes. Here's the Times *extray! Snatla* Commercial *extray! extray* Gazette! Great battle, and defeat of the army of the Potomac! We instantly procured a paper, and sure enough there it was, in large capitals. Battle of Bull Run. Total defeat of the Grand Army. 10,000 killed and wounded, and the survivors in full retreat on Washington! Our friends had been teasing us about what this same Grand Army was going to do when it *got ready*. It was going to march straight through the South, for the express purpose of planting *the flag* on every rebel eminence, and just by way of diversifying the tedium of this dull *planting* business, it was to take possession of every city and town on the route. A good deal of bragging was done over some petty Federal success at Rich or Cheat Mountain, and the Big Bethel fight they have perseveringly claimed as a victory, so that now, even according to their own account, our turn had come and we meant to drive while we held the reins. We requested silence, and amid a promiscuous audience we read aloud the whole story of Northern disgrace. "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." We were unable to control the feeling of intense satisfaction we felt, and so expressed ourself that some of the auditors stood perfectly stunned and aghast at our daring speech, and wanted to know if we were from the South. Our friends knew the key note, but *dare* not join the music. It was rather fool hardy of us, but we could no more have refrained from it than a hungry man from food. Such a speech a few days later would have sent us hot baste to LaFayette. By the by, what would that chivalrous old Frenchman say, could he raise his head from the quiet tomb and see this infamous Bastile bearing his name? Would he not repent of ever having been instrumental in raising to their present position this vain glorious, braggart and mendacious Northern people? This was a memorable day in Cincinnati. For the nonce forgetful of her hogs and whiskey, she literally *writhed* in mortification and shame; dismay was plainly read on every face, and anxious groups at every street corner expatiated on the dreadful probability of Washington falling into the rebels' hands. We were so well pleased with the result of Bull Run that we could afford to be generous and remain reticent;—indeed we of the South have ever, I thank God, shown ourselves less vain glorious than our enemy, and have never re-echoed their battle cry of *vae victis*. Until we read the official reports of Generals Johnston and Beauregard on the battle of Manassas we regretted what we thought the blunder of not advancing on the Capitol, for a few thousand men could have taken it. And *even now* the mind can scarcely help reverting to it painfully, as to some glorious achievement left unfinished. Is it not probable, that, even granting our men were almost worn out, and that the enemy had fresh troops, the very *dash* of such a plan would have inspirited them with renewed vigor and equally depressed the enemy, who was so terribly panic stricken that we believe *no attempt* would have been made at resistance? This we *do* know, that the entire North breathed freer when it was announced that the rebels were not advancing on Washington; and they all admit it could easily have been taken, and would have cost them dearly to retake it. Once taken, and as a sure consequence Maryland in arms for the South, we do not believe the Federals *could* have retaken it, for had we not the control of the Potomac? In the Capitol all agree that the wild st terror and dismay was only equaled by scenes of drunkenness, almost without a parallel in history. The Grand Army was converted into a disgraceful, drunken rabble, demoralized and disorganized, and the regiments were never got together again. No true report of the loss was ever published; they were *afraid* to do it, for, to use a common phrase, "the way the three months men scattered, was a caution." Many of them never stopped running till they reached their *ancestral shanties*. One Deutcher (away out among the Illinois Prairies) said, "De Cap'n tells me charge, and I charges, fight and I fights, treat and I treated right home to de ole woman where I halts." By degrees, day after day, the government kept lying and frittering away the loss, until finally the great disaster became shorn of its *fair* proportions, and settled down somewhere about 1,900, as the grand total of the casualties. We sadly fear those soldiers, when they return to their several homes, exchanging the turmoil and alarms of war for the peaceable pursuits of industry, will make bad farmers. We fear they can never see *Taurus* without running. One Vermonter told us he was very glad he had been at that fight, for he had found out what he never knew before, *how far and how fast he could run*; now it was a settled question, and he was returning to the Green Mountains of his nativity, reflecting less of their vernal hues, to bask in the sunshine of Lucy Jane, and quietly await the admiring plaudits of his village friends and the pension (he was slightly wounded in the arm) of a greatful country, for you know Republics are always grateful, especially *the model* one. D.

For the Journal.

RICHMOND, VA., March 11th, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—When I commenced my correspondence with the Journal last Summer, I expected to keep it up pretty regularly during my absence from your section of country. My circumstances during the last few months, however, have forced me to abandon my purpose. Soon after my last was written, I received an appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and was assigned to duty in the General Hospital of Gen. Wise's command at the White Sulphur Springs, 225 miles West of this city. During my stay at this post, besides having no leisure for correspondence, it would have been impossible for me to have given anything of interest connected with our forces in that part of the Old Dominion. Our reports from the armies of Gens. Wise and Floyd came through passengers to Richmond, teamsters, patients, &c., and as they generally needed confirmation, I would not assume the responsibility of giving them to the public through the press. When I got leisure, however, I will send you a letter relating to matters and things immediately at the Springs, and also one relative to the Washington family, from matter which I gathered about Fredericksburg before I left the Potomac.

Having been unwell for several weeks at the Springs, I obtained a furlough as soon as I was able to travel, and left that point on the 8th of January last. During my furlough it was my good fortune to visit several portions of the Old North State, and to renew many pleasant associations connected with the incidents of bygone years. Who is it that does not love to visit his native home after years of absence, especially if no cloud of sorrow has shed its gloom upon the happy family circle of which he once constituted a member?

At the expiration of my furlough, Feb'y 20th, I reported for duty at the War Department in this city, and received orders to appear before the Army Medical Board for examination before assigned to another post. A large number of applicants had had their days appointed to appear before the Board ahead of me, so that my examination did not take place until Saturday last, (8th inst.) In the interim, however, I took occasion to glance over some of the leading points necessary to a critical knowledge of my profession; but after all my posting, I did not reach more than one or two points upon which I was questioned. I was fortunate enough, however, to receive a "favorable report" of my examination. The examinations of this Board are extremely rigid, and woe to the luckless Esculapian, who does not come up to the standard of proficiency which they have established. And even after the Board has satisfied itself, and the applicant thinks that "his die is cast," some half a dozen promiscuous questions are presented to him in writing, and he is sent into a vacant room to write answers to the same. These written questions and answers are sent up to the Surgeon General, and filed in the War Department; and, if deficient, may be the means of "pitching" the applicant, although his examination by the Board may be pronounced satisfactory. The Board is composed of Drs. Peticolas, of Richmond, Southgate, of Norfolk, Talley, of Columbia, and Campbell and Ford, of Augusta. I have been thus particular in speaking of this Board for the information of those of your readers who would like to enter this branch of the service.

As a means both of recreation and profit, I have availed myself of the privilege of attending Divine services at several of the churches in this city. Richmond is as well represented in the clerical profession as any city I have ever visited; and their interest in, and devotion to our cause, in all its branches, are well worthy of emulation. I have heard several able, eloquent and patriotic sermons by Rev. Messrs. Moore, Hoge, Doggett and Duncan of this city, and Rev. C. K. Marshall of Mississippi. By the way, Dr. Doggett lost a beautiful little daughter by accident, about a week ago. Her clothing caught fire, and she was so severely burned that she died in a few hours. This is the second child he has lost in the same way.

The principal occasion of interest abroad, since I came to the city, was the inauguration of President Davis, on the 22nd ult. The day was very inclement, as it rained almost incessantly from morn till night. Still, a large number of persons, probably some 8000 or 10,000, were present to witness the interesting ceremony, which took place at the eastern front of the Washington monument, in the capitol square. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the whole assembly, and loud and hearty cheers frequently interrupted the delivery of the inaugural. The ladies, too, notwithstanding the rain, were fully represented on the occasion. As many as could get room, found shelter in the capitol building, but a large number was obliged to remain out doors; and judging from the specimens which I saw, Silks, De Laines and Merinoes fared rather badly, for they were dragged about through the mud with but little mercy. The world is made up of persons of different tastes, but for my part I would rather see a lady's foot, and even her ankle, than to see two or three inches of her skirt bedraggled in the filth and mire of a sloppy sidewalk.—On the whole, too, I doubt the propriety of ladies venturing out on foot, when even masculine bipeds find it difficult to navigate, on account of the mud. Still, some of them would risk their necks to gratify their curiosity, and poor men-folks would as well submit in silence. They seemed to enjoy themselves on this occasion, at any rate, and I even heard one ask if Mrs. Davis would not accompany the President to the platform from which he was to deliver his address. And, as another proof that they consider themselves valuable auxiliaries in the cause of independence, I heard of another lady in the crowd, who said that the Washington monument lacked but one thing to make it complete.—Upon somebody's asking what that was, she replied: "Why, Mrs. Washington ought to be up behind the General" Just imagine, for a moment, will you, a military chieftain, with his martial cloak and dangling sword, mounted upon a gay and prancing charger, and then imagine that the picture is not full until he takes his wife up behind him. However, *de gustibus non disputandum*, and what one may fancy, another may dislike. Still, many of us are forced to say with the eccentric but often truthful, Dow, Jr.,

"Women! with all thy faults, I love thee still,"

The proclamation of martial law in this city by the President was hailed with delight by the peace-loving citizens, and has had a salutary effect. The liquor shops are all closed, and good order prevails in all parts of the city. The fancy trappings have been stripped from some pseudo-military characters, and some who could give no definite account of themselves have been locked up until they can identify themselves. Several avowed Union men have also been placed in custody, amongst whom is the veritable John Minor Botts, who lives three or four miles North of this city. If it were not that Lincoln would retaliate by hanging men of ours a hundredfold better, I would say: "Hang the last one of them!" I can have no patience with men who are enemies to their country in a crisis like this. Time and opportunity were given them last summer to go North, if their proclivities led them to affiliate with the infatuated rabble, who adhered to the tenets and dogmas of the arch-tyrant Lincoln, and his associates. Now that they have remained here, let them take the consequences. We want no half-way men, and the sooner we get rid of such the better. Amongst this class we could spare all those who are making fortunes out of the necessities of the people. They are no better than Yankees, and should be treated as such in disguise. If a few of them were dealt with as common enemies of the country the others might take warning.

We are now passing through a critical era in our history, and unless we put forth all our might, we may reconcile ourselves to the fate of a long and bloody war. Some timid ones even fear that we never will establish our independence, but such persons do not understand the spirit of our people. We were not born to be the slaves of tyranny. Our subjugation is an impossibility, for we can never yield to an inferior foe when our all is at stake. We have gone too far to retrace our steps. Too many bright pages are recorded in our history to be blotted out by cowardly deserting the fields. Our march must be onward, and brighter wreaths of victory may yet be reserved for the bold hearts that will claim them. So, let us nerve ourselves for the contest, and come weal or woe, let us emulate the brilliant achievements of our brothers in arms, who have already rendered their names sacred in history. Shall all our martial prestige, bought at the price of so much blood and so many valuable lives, be thrown into our teeth as a reproach? Shall the green laurels of Bethel be suffered to wither upon the brows of our brave soldiers? Shall the glory of Manassas be lost? Shall the heroism and valor displayed by our gallant soldiers at Leesburg, Lexington, Oak Hill, Belmont and Fort Donelson have been in vain? And, finally, shall we be freemen?—or shall we be slaves,—nay, worse than slaves? North Carolinians, arouse yourselves! The heel of the despot presses your soil. His designs are known. He is even now gloating over your downfall, and unless firm resistance meet his onward tread, our glorious old State, now the home and pride of freemen, will be ravaged from the coast to the mountains. Burn, destroy, and fight as freemen, who value their liberty, know how to fight, and the day of deliverance will surely come.

I leave to-morrow on a jaunt of some 800 miles to my new post of duty. I have been assigned to Hospital service in the command of Gen. A. Sidney Johnston at Corinth, Mississippi. When an opportunity presents you may hear from me again.

Yours Truly, S. REMOS.

FORT FISHER, N. C., March 10th, 1862.

At a meeting of the "Brunswick Double Quicks," Co C. 30th regiment N. C. Volunteers, held expressive of their deep regret for the loss of one of their members, S. V. Stanly, who died in Brunswick county, near his residence, on his way home, March 9th, 1862.

E. J. Greer, was requested to act as Chairman, who appointed S. W. Bennett and E. R. Ruark to act as Secretaries, and Sergt. J. R. Swain, Sergt. W. H. Edwards, J. B. Williams, J. W. Danford and W. H. Tharp, a Committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who after retiring a few moments, came forth and presented the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our near and dear brother soldier, S. V. Stanly, of Brunswick county, N. C., a member of the "Brunswick Double Quicks," Company C. 30th regiment N. C. Volunteers

Resolved 1st. That by the death of S. V. Stanly, our cause has lost one of its most ardent supporters, our regiment and company one of their best soldiers, his friends a true and responsive friend, and his father a dutiful son.

Resolved 2nd. That we deeply deplore his loss, and assure his family and friends of the high estimation in which he was held by all connected with our company, and respectfully tender to them our heart-felt sympathies in this sad bereavement.

Resolved 3rd. That the Secretaries transmit a copy of these resolutions and the proceedings of this meeting to the father of the deceased, and to the Wilmington Journal, with request to publish the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

E. J. GREER, Chairman.

S. W. BENNETT, } Secretaries.
E. R. PUARK. }

Tribute of Respect.

HEAD QUARTERS, 18th REG'T N. C. V.
CAMP STEVENS, S. C., March 10th, 1862.

At a meeting of the Columbus Guards No. 1, (Co. H, 18th Regiment N. C. Troops) held expressive of their deep regret of the loss of one of their members, Samuel T. Bradshaw, who died in the General Hospital at Coosawhatchie, S. C., on the 28th ult., Serg't Wm. H. Best was called to the chair, when Wm. J. Perry and E. R. Pridgen were requested to act as secretaries, and A. Gaston Smith, Major McNeel, A. Lewis, B. A. Young, J. B. High, J. N. Frink, L. Green and R. Woodel, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who after retiring a short time, came forth and presented the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst our dear and beloved brother soldier Samuel T. Bradshaw, of Duplin County, N. C., a member of Columbus Guards, No. 1, Company H, 18th N. C. V.

THEREFORE, As the last tribute of respect to our departed brother soldier,

Resolved 1st, That by the death of Mr. S. T. Bradshaw, our cause has lost one of its most ardent supporters, our Regiment and Company one of their best soldiers, the community in which he lived a good and useful citizen, his friends a true and responsive friend.

Resolved 2d, That we deeply regret the loss of so good a soldier that had by long acquaintance and kind disposition gained the affections of all who knew him.

Resolved 3d, That we sincerely believe that our earthly loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved 4th, That we tender true sympathy to the bereaved family and many friends and relations.

Resolved 5th, That the secretaries transmit a copy of these resolutions and the proceedings of this meeting to the family of the deceased, and also one to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Serg't WM. H. BEST, Chairman.

WM. J. PERRY. } Secretaries.
E. R. PRIDGEN. }

FROM THE COAST.—We learn that the pickets of one of the Tennessee regiments stationed in the neighborhood of Pocotaligo, report that they saw large fires on Port Royal Island, a few nights ago. They inferred that the enemy had decided to evacuate the Island, and were burning the houses there, including the town of Beaufort. There is, however, nothing to confirm this impression; and it is considered much more probable that the Yankees were burning portions of the pine woods, for reasons of a military nature.

We are glad to be able to announce that the health of the troops, composing the Army of the Coast, is far better than it has hitherto been, and is steadily improving. The strength of our line of defences, and the disposition of our forces, are such as to render it improbable that the enemy will, at this late day, make any serious attempt to advance inland. The news of the naval victory in Hampton Roads was received in our camps with great rejoicings.

From Savannah we learn that, by dint of hard labor for many weeks, the Yankees have at last succeeded in getting two of their small steamers in the main channel of the Savannah, between Fort Jackson and Pulaski. The fact is of no special importance, as they had already full control of that portion of the river.

Charleston Mercury, 12th inst.

POINT PLEASANT.—A force of the enemy, number not known, has appeared to Point Pleasant, Mo., ten miles below New Madrid, with the view of cutting off communication with Memphis by river. They certainly have a company of artillery, and one or two companies of cavalry, and had commenced to throw up earth works on Thursday night. They fired at the steamer Kentucky coming down Friday night, and from the report of the gun it was thought to be a twenty-four pounder. Musket shots, perhaps 100 were also fired. Commodore Hollins was to have proceeded down with two gunboats yesterday morning to break up the nest, which he doubtless succeeded in doing. No time should be lost in the matter, as we may find "danger in delay."

Memphis Appeal, 9th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. VANDORN—THE FEDERALS HEMMED IN.

RICHMOND, VA., March 12th, 1862.

Gen. VanDorn, in a dispatch to the war Department, dated 9th inst., says that he was victorious on the 7th, and slept on the battle field. On the morning of the 8th, in consequence of the death of McCulloch and others on the right wing, he deemed it judicial to alter his position, and withdrew his commands to the West of Fayetteville, thirteen miles from the battle-field. He retired in good order. The loss on both sides is heavy. This is reliable.

Dispatches have been received from Van Buren, Ark., by Congressmen, which state that on Sunday morning, March 9th, Gens. VanDorn and Price had, by a flank movement, turned the enemy's position and cut off his baggage—Gen. VanDorn then drew up in line of battle in the enemy's rear, and sent a courier to Gen. Pike to hasten up with his six thousand Indians. Gen. Pike was twenty miles off. The enemy was completely hemmed in by Pike on the one side, an impenetrable wilderness on the other, and the South in front, and it scarcely seemed possible for the enemy to escape.

THE FEDERALS CLAIM A VICTORY IN ARKANSAS—NEWS FROM THE NORTH AND WEST—ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

NORFOLK, VA., March 12th, 1862.

Information has been received here that at the battle in Arkansas the Federals claim a victory.

A dispatch dated St. Louis, March 10th, from Gen. Halleck to Gen. McClellan, says that the army of the Southwest has gained a victory over the combined forces of Generals VonDorn, McCulloch, Price and McIntosh. The Federal loss is estimated at one thousand in killed and wounded, and the Confederate loss much larger. Guns, flags, provisions, &c., were captured in large quantities. The Federal cavalry were in pursuit of the Confederates.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The expedition sent out from Sedalia by Gen McKean, returned on Friday with prisoners of war.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The stars and stripes are floating over Centreville, which place was evacuated last night. Our forces occupy the fortifications, which are still warm with the camp fires of the enemy. Reports of important movements among the troops are in circulation in Washington. There is bitter and angry complaint at the North for allowing the Merrimac to commit such terrible havoc in Hampton Roads.

The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 26th, and from Queenstown on the 27th February, arrived at New York on Monday last.

A telegraph from Madrid on the 25th February says that the Captain of the Sumter had been arrested at Tangier, at the instance of the American Consul at Gibraltar, and of the commander of the Tuscarora, who went to Tangier for that purpose.

In the House of Commons on the 25th, Lord Palmerston said that Sir Robert Peel had used language personally insulting to Mr. O'Donohue. As it was understood that results out of the House might ensue, he (Palmerston) was Peel's friend, and the question at issue must be settled in the House. An apology was made for the insulting taunts to O'Donohue. No fight.

Troubles are increasing in France. Two thousand workmen proceeded to the Place de la Bastile on the 24th, but while attempting to march around the Column of July, they were dispersed by the police.

The Bourse was firm on the 25th. Rentes 70f. 60c.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Funds steady. Consols 93¾.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Funds are firm and advancing. Consols 93¾ a 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Cotton—Sales for the past three days of 24,000 bales, of which 12 000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market was quiet, but firm at last week's figures.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—The Cotton market is unchanged.

NAVAL PANIC AT THE NORTH—LINCOLN IN TEARS, &c., &c.

NORFOLK, VA., March 12th, 1862.

A leading Northern journal bewails the terrible sacrifice of brave men and the vessels in Hampton Roads by the Merrimac, and denounces the blind confidence and neglect of the Federal authorities as the cause of the deplorable defeat and great loss, which is equally as disastrous as Bull's Bluff. The angry question at the North is, who is to blame? All the sailing vessels should have been out of the reach of this iron leviathan.

It says that the opportune arrival of the Monitor prevented the destruction of the whole fleet. We must have a change in the Navy Department. The old-time sailing lumber vessels are helpless as an infant in the hands of a giant, and unless that a mail clad fleet should be built in one hundred days. The dead wood of the Navy and the Navy Department must be cleared out.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Merrimac was struck seventy-five times, and returned to Norfolk uninjured.

The State prisoners arrested at Alexandria, on the charge of aiding the Southern cause, were asked if they would take the oath of allegiance, and they unanimously refused.

The dispatch says that perhaps before long Lincoln and Hamlin may try the plan of setting fire to the Navy Yard at Norfolk, by means of a stream of liquid fire which they brought before Congress some time ago.

Lieut. Worden, who commanded the Monitor, is the "lion" of Washington. His head and eyes are closely bandaged, and he is led from place to place. When introduced to the President, tears gushed from his eyes. Lincoln grasped his hand, and said, we owe to you, sir, the preservation of our Navy, and cannot thank you enough.

No one at the Navy Department could give any answer to the telegraphic dispatches, which came thick, as to who on board the Cumberland and Congress had been killed and wounded.

CHARLESTON, March 10.—Winchester has been certainly evacuated.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Gen. Dix announces that for the present no more passes to go South will be granted.

Capt. Davis, late flag officer of the South American squadron, brings intelligence of the capture of Fernandina, Fla., and Brunswick, Geo., by the Federals.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, March 9th, says that Lieut. Worden, of the Monitor, was wounded by fragments of shell and powder being driven through the look-out holes. He was stunned and carried away.

The naval authorities at Washington are confident that the Merrimac was disabled, and that the Monitor was her match. It is intimated that perhaps the statement made by a Norfolk paper, that the Merrimac was a failure, was a "rebel ruse."

It is feared, from the proceedings of the Merrimac on Saturday, that she would sweep the seas, and raise the general blockade.

The fleet fight in